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poetry, considered in its evolution as well as in its essence, are noted with a precision that gives the work a value well-nigh eternal'.
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY

LANE COOPFR

MATERIAL RELATING TO CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14.152, in the account of a meeting of The New York Classical Club, reference was made to an address by Dr. W. B. Dinsmoor, of Columbia University, on The Inheritance of American Art from Classic Greece. Unfortunately, the paper has not been printed.

In The American Historical Review 27.47-57 (October, 1921), there is an article entitled Architecture in the History of the Colonies and of the Republic, by Professor Fiske Kimball, of the University of Virginia. On pages 56-57 there is a reference, all too brief, to the classical revival in architecture in the early days of the American Republic. Professor Kimball, however, states that he has discussed in detail the "origin and antecedents of American classic buildings", in his books, Thomas Jefferson and the First Monument of the Classic Revival in America (published apparently in 1915: see especially page 48), and Thomas Jefferson, Architect (see in particular page 42), and in his article, The Bank of Pennsylvania, which appeared in the Architectural Record 44 (1918: see especially pages 135-137).

C. K.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

Fellowships in School of Classical Studies

The American Academy in Rome announces its annual competitions for the Fellowships in Classical Studies. There is one Fellowship of the value of \$1,000 for one year, and one of the value of \$1,000 a year for two years. Residence at the Academy is provided free of charge, and board is furnished at cost. There is opportunity for travel in Italy and Greece. The awards are made after competitions, which are open to unmarried men and women, citizens of the United States. Entries will be received until March 1. Competitors must submit evidence of attainment in Latin literature, Greek literature, Greek and Roman history and archaeology, and must prove their ability to use German and French. They must also present published or unpublished papers so as to indicate their fitness to undertake special work in Rome. Fellows will be selected without examination other than the submission of the required papers. For application blanks and detailed circulars of information apply to Roscoe Guernsey, Executive Secretary, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

ROS COE GUERNSEY

CLASSICAL CLUB OF GREATER BOSTON

The first winter meeting of the Classical Club of Greater Boston was held at the Girls' Latin School, on Saturday, December 10. Mr. Walter V. McDuffee, of the Central High School, Springfield, spoke on The Survey of the Classical Field, explaining in detail the investigation now being made by Dr. Gray and Professor Carr. Mr. Willard Reed, the retiring

President, presented the report on the Questionnaire, sent out by the Executive Committee, on Continuation Reading. It was encouraging to know that the members of the Club had read so much since graduation from College. Vergil and Homer were the authors read by the greatest number; Horace, Sophocles, and Aeschylus came next. It was voted to appoint a committee of three to arrange for general reading in Classics by the Club.

The following officers were elected; President, Professor A. H. Rice, Boston University; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Fred B. Lund, Professor R. K. Hack, of Harvard University, and Dr. Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College; Secretary, Clarence W. Gleason, Roxbury High School; Treasurer, Thorton Jenkins, Head Master, Malden High School; Censor, Albert S. Perkins, Dorchester High School.

ALBERT S. PERKINS, *Censor*

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

The Classical Forum

The Classical Forum, which is held under the auspices of The New York Classical Club, met on Saturday morning, December 10, at Barnard College. The topic announced for discussion was, Minimal Essentials in Latin, with especial reference to the tentative list of Objectives in the Teaching of Latin recently sent out by the American Classical League (see The Classical Journal 17.22-25). The Chairman, Dr. Barclay W. Bradley, opened the meeting with an address in which he classified these Objectives, and commented briefly on each, in regard to its value as primary or as secondary, its feasibility under the present New York State Syllabus in Latin, and its relation to modern psychological views. Where his comments were adverse, Dr. Barclay spoke, he declared, as Devil's Advocate, voicing possible attacks by unfriendly critics.

In the general discussion reference was made to the peculiar problem which must be faced by teachers of Latin in the High Schools of New York City—how to coordinate the objectives of the student who is studying Latin for one or two years only before going to work with those of the student who is going on to College. There was informal, but emphatic, expression of opinion from several School representatives in favor of the Regents's Examinations.

Finally, it was voted that a Committee of the Club be appointed to ascertain the views of the members on the proposed Objectives, referred to above, and to formulate, in a definite statement, the opinion of the Club regarding aims in the teaching of Latin.

MARGARET Y. HENRY, *Censor*

ONE TEACHER'S SUGGESTION TO FELLOW-TEACHERS

A very devoted and enthusiastic teacher of the Classics writes to me as follows: "What Secondary School teachers need to have hammered into them more than anything else is that they are not teaching translation and that they ought to teach literature. If you will forgive my lifting my eye so high, I venture to say that what College professors need to have hammered into them is that they are not teaching literature and that they ought to teach literature. They are teaching philology (most of them), which is just twenty years beyond the interests of their students. And among us all we are killing pleasure in the reading of Latin".

C. K.